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# New York Daily Tribane.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1887.

### TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The news in London; analysis of the vote in the House of Commons on Mr. Gladstone's motion. —— Another Irish leader summoned by the Government = Affairs in the German Empire. — Tidings from Emin Bev. — Telegrams to Prince Ferdinand from the Sultan and the Czar. = News from the Labrador coast. The Chinese-American Bank. Supposed miracle in the City of Mexico.

DOMESTIC .- Plans to preserve the Lincoln home stead. = A deputy-sheriff killed in a battle with the Utes. = Commissioner Platt's answer to Governor Hill's charges. === Faiture of Dresbach & Rosenfeld, of the California wheat ring. Governor Foraker scored Governor Wilson of West Virginia at Wheeling. - One man killed in an accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Philagelphia. = Attempt to wreck a train on the Wabash in Illinois.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The Corporation Counsel advised the Mayor to bring a suit against the hotel proprietors. \_\_\_\_ A dinner given to the officers and crew of the Thistle. === Arresting a minister for eloping with one of his flock. Commissioner Taintor testified at the Castle Garden investigation. Seven cases of smallpox discovered in one house. — Winners at Mon-mouth-Eolian, Maxim filly, Esquimau, Eurus, Rupert, Tipsy and Cyclops; at Cedarhurst-Beauty, Bar Sinister, Pat Divver, Tasso, Burgomaster, Tennessee, Glenbar and Will Davis. Chicago beaten by New-York.

THE WEATHER,-Indications for to-day : Fair weather: light, variable winds. Temperature yes-Highest, 72°; lowest, 55°; average,

The house in Springfield in which Mr. Lincoln lived when elected President has been conveyed to the State of Illinois, and a valuable collection of memorials of the martyr President will be preserved there perpetually. The trustees appointed to take charge of the matter bave entered upon their duties. It There seemed to be no way of regulating the stead should become public property. It is a shrine to which every lover of liberty will be glad to make a pilgrimage,

English politics is naturally the leading topic in our London cable letter, but our regular correspondent furnishes besides one or two Interesting bits of news. One is that the Queen is writing another book, the character of which has not been disclosed. It is also made known that Mr. Gladstone has written an article for a Boston periodical, which is said to be "addressed as a personal appeal to young Americans." It is hardly necessary to state that any appeal from Mr. Gladstone will secure an attentive hearing.

So far as the League pennant is concerned, it seems at this point to be anybody's race, "Anybody" in this case means the five leadinc clubs-those of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and Detroit. The chances of all seem to be about equally good, Friends of each can find sumcient reasons in support of their favorite to convince at least themselves that the others are sure not to be fore. most when the season ends. The situation is decidedly more interesting than it would be if one club had so great a lead that the others had no chance at all of catching up.

A valuable contribution to the discussion on the relative merits of the Volunteer and the Thistle is presented on the eleventh page of THE TRIBUNE to-day. The writer clearly brings to his handling of the question a better understanding of the problem than many of those who undertake to solve it. His conclusions seem reasonable; they will certainly be gratifying to most Americans; they will also undoubtedly provoke comment among the advocates of both the sloop and the cutter type of yacht. If the Volunteer has a fair chance to win in smooth water, and a still better chance in rough water, what more can we ask? Past experience justifies us in expeeting light winds and smooth water for at least two of the Cup races. If there should be a change in these respects this year, friends of the Volunteer will probably have no cause to regret it.

The name of Lorenzo Da Ponte is not a familiar one to New-Yorkers, although during the greater part of the thirty-three years which spent in America Da Ponte lived in this city, where also his death occurred. The story of this remarkable man which is printed on the ninth page is not only interesting but valpuble for the new light which it throws upon the career of the collaborator of Mozart in the production of "Don Giovanni," who was at various times poet, politician, bookseller, teacher and tradesman. college professor, teacher and tradesman. The writer has had access to new material in an uncut pamphlet of Da Ponte's discovered the New-York Historical Society Library. and besides learning much about his subject from his own pen, he has for the first time stated correctly the date of Da Ponte's de. parture from Europe. It is a curious and entertaining narrative, and pathetic as well, tacticians were able to muster; and the Unionsince the Italian in his old age feared that ists held their ground albeit with protestations

would not survive. Da Ponte, by the way, was not his real name. What that was is unknown. So, too, is the place of his burial. By a strange coincidence, both Mozart and Da famous opera, rest in unmarked graves,

#### BLIND GUIDES,

No impartial observer, reading the reports of the Prohibition Convention at Syracuse, could have failed to be struck with the earn st spirit of the gathering and the excellent character, as a rule, of the men composing it. It was, indeed, unprecedented to see nearly a hundred clergymen sitting as delegates in a State political convention-to see nearly the entire body rise when a call was made for members of churches to show themselves, No paper recognized these things more frankly than THE TRIBUNE, and no paper is more willing to give them all the weight they deserve. We have never questioned that, whatever might be said of some of their leaders, the Third Party Prohibitionists-as we must call them, to distinguish them from the vastly greater number of Prohibitionists who remain within the Republican party-are, as a rule, carnest, God-fearing men and wom n, whose sincerity is beyond doubt. But the excellent character of the party as

whole makes it all the more to be regretted that its influence should be exerted, because of mistaken methods, against the very cause to which it is devoted. The ninety elergymen in the convention voted for the planks in the platform denouncing the Republican party for passing the Crosby High License bill. If there had been ninety liquor dealers in the convention they would have voted the same way. The worthy preachers and church-members who controlled this convention play right into the hands of the rum sellers when they block the way of Republican laws for stricter regulation of the liquor traffic, and seek to give FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. political power to the Democrats, the party to which the vast majority of liquor-dealers belong. They claim to be wiser, not only than the whole of the Republican party, but wiser than almost the whole of the Prohibition party, for they are only a small part of it. Mr. Metcalf, of Rhode Island, in a letter we alluded to the other day, showed that seven States which voted for Blaine have given a popular vote for prohibition of 945,248, and only 49,094 votes for St. John. Nineteen out of twenty of these Prohibitionists pr ferred to work with and through the Republican party rather than with and through the Democrats and liquor-dealers. Is there no food for thought in these figures?

FAREWELL TO THE CAR STOVE.

It is to be hoped that the railroad companies of the State are considering what they will do when the cold weather arrives to make their cars comfortable. The danger of an increase of colds and analogous disorders, if not, indeed, of pneumonia, as a result of the prohibition of the stove car is one that needs to be considered. Unless the railroads are ready promptly with whatever apparatus they propose to adopt, the public will be subjected to considerable annoyance. Just when a howling nor'easter or an embryonic Dakota blizzard. too fell of ardent emotion to wait the proper period of its maturity, will burst upon us cannot be accurately foretold, and the proper thing for the railroads to do is to anticipate all emergencies and have the machinery for heating their trains all tested and of ascertained value, ready for use before the fall advances.

The Legislature did wis ly in banishing the car stove. It was the worthy ally of the air brakes that don't brake, and it is chiefly responsible for the dreadful conflagration horrors attending railroad calamities. Eesides, it was a clumsy and highly unsatisfactory method of heating. Cars thus warmed were either as cold as a polar blast or as hot as a simoon, stove. Frequently passengers in its vicinity were toasting while their distant f llows were being frost-bitten. How much better the stove's substitutes will be remains to be seen, But if the problem of supplying heat for trains without exposing pass ngers to peril is not yet fully solved, nothing will more surely hasten the day of its solution than the banishment of the stove.

It is time, too, for the oil lamp to receive ome legislative attention. The worst features of the Chatsworth disaster were caused by fires resultant from the lamps. If an overthrown train escapes this danger, it can only be through something akin to a providential intervention. When subjected to a severe shock, the most obvious thing for a lamp to do is to upset and after pouring its inflammable contents over everything to apply the torch and increase a thousand per cent the perils and horrors of the accident. As against the prohibition of the lamp, the raigroads do not have even the arguments by which they could reasonably oppose the movement against the stove, for a far better illumination, as devoid of danger as any method could be, has been successfully devised. It is purely a question of expense with the railroads, and experience has shown that in many cases the only way they can be compaled to purchase the safety of passengers at the expense of their treasury is through legislative enactment, The public is well rid of the stove. Its retirement must be shared by the lamp.

# AN ILLUSIVE TRIUMPH.

The Salisbury Government has secured full liberty of action in Ireland with unexpected ease. The debate on the programation of the National League has not proved a critical one, although Mr. Gladstone, Sir George Trevelyan and Sir William Harcourt made vig and incisive speeches. Mr. Balfour a peared upon the scene with a big budget of ex parte information and confidential notes on the stato of Ireland, and while he heavily discounted the value of his exhibits by his re fusal to lay the statistics before the House for critical examination, he offered a fair defence of the Government's action. Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen then succeeded in whipping in the main body of the Unionists and the division resulted in a majority for the Govdeserters-Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Collings and four more. The division was not a large one,

only 466 members being present out of 670. The result has caused something more than a feeling of relief on the Tory side. There is a tone of exultation in Government circles. Our special cable dispatches show that the unexpectedly large majority is regarded in London as a decisive defeat for Home Rule. Sympathizers with the Government are consoling themselves with the reflection that the Unionist alliance still holds together and that for once the Opposition bench has been clearly outmatched in debate. The Tory whips certainly succeeded in rallying a larger proportion of their available forces than the Home Rule

selected by the Ministers for their campaign in Ireland. There is, however, very little ground in the division for Tory exultation, The House is theirs, and when they make a Ponte, once associated in the making of a great effort, as they did in this instance, they can remind the country by a large vote that Home Rule was defeated last year. But although the House is theirs it does not now represent public opinion as it did last year: and a great majority is an illusive triumph.

A BLOT UPON CIVILIZATION.

The conscience of Georgia seems at last to be awaking The convict lease system is said to be doomed. It is none too soon, for in some of its features it is as great a disgrace to our American civilization as slavery itself, and it has often been characterized by even greater cruelt'es and more revolting outrages upon natural rights. The wonder is that it should have endured so long. The truth has been teld about it time and again by some of the best-known men in the South, but it was abe to hold its ground because men of high standing and great influence, Governors and United States Senators, were making fortunes out of it, every dollar of which, it is hardly too much to say, was stained with human blood. Any one who is curious to see what an atrocious and wicked system of convict-slavery is still practised in several States of the Union, more than twenty years after the Emancipation Proclamation, has only to read Mr. George W. Cable's account of it, published some years since. But even Mr. Cable was not able to tell the whole truth about it, because he could not write what women and children might not read. And yet when ex-Congressman Felton in-

troduced a bill in the Georgia Legislature two

years ago to reform the worst abuses of the system, it received only forty-nine votes. This year he has renewed his efforts, an investigation is in progress by the Legislature, and just in time, let us hope, to give the system its death-blow, disclosures have been made of dreadful cruelties and abuses. The first of these, which has not found its way North, was with relation to the convict camps on the Augusta and Chattanooga Railroad, The sanitary condition of the camps was shocking. The State's chief medical officer reported that he found "incipient evidence of scurvy or something very much like it." With an average of seventy-eight convicts in camp, he found that 645 days of work were lost by convicts through sickness in the previous seven months, making five or six times as much sickness during the same period as in the camp on the Georgia Midland, Governor Gordon, it should be said to his credit, at once issued an order for a change of management, and forbidding any further leases to these contractors. The Georgia Midland camp, it will be observed, was referred to in the reports as by comparison a model camp. Its lessees included some of the most prominent men in the State, among them one ex-Govern r. And now it has been discovered, by means of an anonymous letter to the Governor, that convicts in this camp have been brutally whipped for revealing abuses. Their wounds made a ghastly sight, which must have recalled the worst days of slavery. The lease is to be annulied, and so also probably the one owned by such a hideous traffic.

These disclosures will doubtless help the passage of Dr. Felton's bill, which, strange to say, has met with considerable opposition, The bill provides for placing the juvenile criminals in houses of correction, and for separating the female from the male convicts, and so ending some of the worst horrors It would be better to go further and abolish the lease system altogether. The State has no more moral right to hand over convicts to the unrestrained and often brutal control of contractors than it has to sanction murder, which indeed it does, for the latter D. Wright, on convict labor, shows, makes a profit of \$25,000 a year by handing its convicts over, body and soul, men, women and children, to the contractors. And the numper of children, by the way, that go into these convict camps, where the soul dies if the body does not, is dreadful to contemplate. Mr. Cable narrates how the Governor of Texas pardoned in two years 200 convicts, one-fourth of whom were children between ten and sixteen years of age. Can such things be in a at its next session. Christian land?

IS IT TRUET

In a recent number of "The Westminster Review" a writer, speaking as one who has been identified many years with American schools, finds serious fault with our educational methods and their results. "American education," he says, "in a thousand ways encourages seeming and show, and discourages all endeavor after quiet, unobtrusive worth. Self-seeking and unreliability, he declares, are our two National vices, and unreliability. in his opinion, "is becoming the order of the day. It is next to impossible to find a merchant or a tradesman who habitually keeps his word, and even gentlemen and ladies make light of promises and engagements. Not only so, but many persons are positively effended when you suggest to them that they ought to respect their pledged word. I have even heard persons moving in good society maintain that it was an outrage to hold a man to his promise when the keeping of it would involve any pecuniary loss to himself. Many persons of the old school, who still keep their word, have long since ceased to expect others to

Most of our readers, we believe, will read these lines with amazement. Has our boasted American civilization come to this? Have the common schools, the nurseries of intelligence and morality, brought forth no better fruits than these? We humbly venture to doubt it. We have faults peculiar to us as a people, no doubt, but we incline to believe ernment of 78. There were only six Unionist that the American is neither above nor below the average of human nature in other countries. We venture to say that our shopkeepers are as honest, our merchants as scrupulous, our gentlemen and ladies as high-minded as those in other quarters of the world. It is narrow and provincial to ascribe to a particular people, especially one's own people, failings that are the common property of mankind. And even if all this were true, it would be in the highest degree extravagant to lay the whole blame on our system of education, which has its faults, but is hardly responsible for all the sins and errors of the American

It may be a beneficial experience, however to be falsely accused, or over-accused, if it leads to a little honest self-examination. It will do us no harm to ask ourselves at times what be would die neglected and that his fame on their lips against the lines deliberately the chief faults of the American character are.

Por a short answer, we doubt if any one could do better just now than to point to young Ives, whose financial juggleries promise to be a good deal more than a nine days' wonder in Wall Street. Most of the worst faults of the American character seem to be exaggerated to the point of burlesque and combined in this young man. He represents in an extreme form the thirst for riches that is too common with us. There is too much talk about millions and millionaires in the home circle as well as in the newspapers. The American boy is likely to hear much more about rich men than he is about great men, more about Wall Street than about the church or the college, and it is no cause for wonder if he grows up with the feeling that the men who make huge fortunes quickly are the world's true heroes. It is unquestionably true that to a large class of young men the career of a man who grows rich even by doubtful methods, is able to own fast horses and a yacht, and is talked about in the newspapers, presents all the glory that is worth striving for. Ives certainly represents, too, the ideal of "smartness" which young men of this class revere, and to which we as a people are more devoted, perhaps, than we should like to confess. He was smart enough to roll up debts amounting to \$16,000,000. an age when other young men have only fairly begun their careers; smart enough to buy railroads-and rob them; smart enough to manipulate stock issues and bank accounts in a way some older professors of the art might envy: smart enough to own a handsome yacht without paying for it, and to have his house decorated like a palace-(debt secured by mechanics'lien); smart enough to be mysteriously helped just in the nick of time by the disappearance of his books; smart enough to meet every bad turn of luck with a buoyant his health much improved. laugh; but not smart enough to avoid being too smart. We should be sorry to think that this young rascal was in any way a representative American, but his career may be studied with profit, above all by those who have the training of the young in their charge.

This country grows. They have just been elebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of New-Ulm, in Minnesota, recalling the famous Indian massacres of '62. At that time savages were killing and scalping and ravacing the country. Now it is the most thickly settled agricultural section of Minnesota.

There is more room wanted at the Custem

House. Remove the red tape. Peculiar interest always attaches to a charge of plagiarism against a clergyman for obvious reasons. The city of Atlanta now has a sensation of that kind of considerable proportions. The Rev. Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, who is Grand Worthy Chief of the Good Templars of Georgia, recently delivered an address at Augusta. A well-known South Carolina lawyer showed by the use of the deadly parallel column that no less than twentynine passages of this address were taken from "Our Country," a pamphlet by the Rev. Dr. Strong, of Cincinnati. But, if all the charges made against the reverend gentleman are true he is an old offender. Shortly before he came to Atlanta he preached a commencement sermon at Macon, which the Rev. Dr. Smith, president of the Wesleyan Female College there, charged him with taking in part from Dr. Guthrie. He was vindicated, however, by a committee of his parishioners. by Senator Joseph Brown, though it is said Last year he preached a sermon which "The there is no complaint of that. But we fail to Christian Index" declared was made up from understand why even a United States Sen- Fairband's "Studies of the Life of Christ." ator should be allowed to swell his millions An examination of the manuscript, it is said, showed twenty-five passages so appropriated. But this is not all. He lately repeated as a sermon one of Joseph Cook's lectures, and even in repelling this latest charge against him, borrowed a sentence from Sam Jones. Plagiarism could hardly go further and fare worse.

Mr. Chamberlain should learn discretion from the oaks on the Hawarden estate. They know and cruelties of the present system enough to keep quiet when they see the Grand

Old Man going about with his axe. This summer there is louder than ever a renewal of the New-Jersey coast fishermen's old complaint against the "menhaden pirates;" and it is well grounded. incalculable harm. They steam along the coast often find it cheaper to kill a convict by over- at will, carelessly and often wantonly running work than they do to keep him alive. This through and destroying the fishermen's nets. shameful system prevails, with varying de- They not only scoop up menhaden by the million, grees of abuse, in seven of the Southern States, but countless numbers of sea bass, blue fish and and the State of Georgia, as the report of the other valuable food fish as well. These latter Commissioner of Labor at Washington, Carroll are no good for oil, and of course cannot be marketed when taken by the "pirates," so they are either thrown away altogether or ground up for land fertilizer. The result of all this is that the legitimate fishermen are impoverished and some of the coast waters are being utterly depopulated of the food fish with which once they teemed. There is a State law against these "pirates" which is almost daily violated because the State is impotent to enforce it. A National law is what is required, backed up by a strong enforcing arm. It ought to be passed by Congress

> President Cleveland may well pray to be delivered from the Southern friends who want to arrange a meeting between him and Jefferson Davis at Atlanta. The war is over, but we are hardly ready yet to make a hero of Mr. Davis.

Mrs. Susanna Salter, of Argonia, Kansas, is believed to be the only woman ever elected Mayor of a town in this country. She is only twenty-seven years of age and owes her election to the fact that an ill-bred wag issued on election norning a ticket on which her name was substituted for that of the candidate for Mayor named by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, of which she is a prominent member. Her friends took the matter up and triumphantly elected her, turning the joy of the joker to mourning. Mrs. Salter's salary will be one dollar a year. One incident of the contest was probably unparalleled-the committee that waited upon her to obtain her consent found her at the washtub. This throws Cincinnatus's agricultural implement into permanent celipse. Some of the papers are printing her portrait. We should be sorry to believe that she looks like it, but no one can scan even this picture without having suspicions aroused that the original is a face exhibiting high charac ter and refinement. Mrs. Salter makes her own and her children's clothes Her eyes are gray, her hair is blonde and is worn crimped. If the custom of electing women Mayors is to continue, t will be important to have these details before election.

The desperate ruffians who make up the gangs of the city are said to be "down on the police." What the people of this town want very much to see is the "police down on the gangs;" and down on them in such a way that the gangs will not get up in a hurry.

Yord and Lady Lansdowne arrived at Quebec on Thesday on their way to Ottawa from a six weeks' fishing trip in the maritime provinces.

Mr. Stagg, Yalo's famous baseball pitcher, entered Phillips Exeter Academy some years ago a poor lad. For the first month he lived on sixteen cents a day, his food being oatmeal and cornmeal, with meat, the toughest kind of beefsteak, as a rare treat once a week. The second menth he succeeded in getting fairly good day board in return for the care of a horse. At the end of this month he was still better off, for he found board and lodging for caring for a horse and doing all the odd chores around the house, and thus earned his way by tutoring and writing for the papers. In the mean time he has found leisure to be one of the best amateur pitchers in the country and to maintain a high scholarship. As for his social standing, it is only necessary to say that he is a member of the Skull and Bones Society, the right to wear the badge of which is one of the most desired honors in college.

He has a remarkable face, less handsome than strong, a highly interesting study to those who know the facts of his past life. The lines in his countenance all denote endurance and determination, with keen percentiles and ceptive powers.

The Rev. Dr. Henry J. Van Dyke, fr., of the Brick Presbyterian Church of this city, has just returned to Newport where he preaches to-day. He has been salmon fishing on the Restigouche with Mr. william E. Dodge, and sca-trout fishing in the remote and lovely country of Gaspe.

At her home at San Diego, California, Mrs. E. O. C. Ord possesses the celebrated Lone Star Corps flag which floated over General Butler's headquarters at which floated over General Butler's headquarters at New-Orleans and other places during the great struggle. It is composed of two stripes, one of red and one of blue material, each about a yard wide. In the centre is a large white star. The flag, as it now hangs in Mrs. Ord's back parior, is somewhat tattered. A large place is torn from off a lower corner, and the flag has many significant little holes made by the dangerous minic rifle-ball.

Few lawyers in active practice make as many warm personal friends among their fellow members of the bar as did the late Aaron J. Vanderpoel. Despite the energy with which he advocated a cause and the merciless vigor with which he assailed his opponents clients when occasion required, the generous and friendly feeling between him and the lawyers on the other side rarely seemed to be lost. Once in a while, however, he could not resist a temptation to take advantage of an antagonist's personal weakness. In an important case, involving immense corporate interests, tried before a jury more than a year ago, the side that Mr. Vanderpoel was retained on was gradually losing ground before the facts and arguments of the oppo ground before the facts and arguments of the opposition. Then remembering the traselble disposition of the leading opposing counsel. Mr. Vauderpoet turned to one of his chief associates and whispered: "Let's toake S— mad!" And the way he set about it, the success he had, the effect it had upon the opposing counsel and the turn it gave to the aspects of the case formed one of the funniest occurrences which that court room had seen in many a day. It was also characteristic of Mr. Vanderpoel that, after the case had been concluded substantially in favor of his side, he should go to his discomitted opponent and with a playful poke in the ribs tell him of the methods used against him as it it was the best joke of the season.

General M. G. Vallejo, the oldest Native Son of Cafifornia, will be a conspicuous figure in the annual celebration at Napa on September 9. He will ride in the procession in a charlot which he made in 1813. Mr. A J. Drexel has returned from Europe with

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The biography of the leading candidate of the United Labor party, printed last week in Henry George's paper, "The Standard," is unique. Its full text is as follows: "Henry George, nominated for Secretary of State, was born in Philadelphia in 1839. He went to California at an early age and came to New-York in 1880. He is a printer by trade." The man who under the circumstances was capable of that production would not shrink from attempting the writing of the long-looked-for "History of the World in Ten

Miss De Garmo—I fancy the clergyman who preaches at the Laurel House Sundays is jealous of his belief. Miss Bloxham—Indeed! Miss De Garmo—Yes; he preached about John the Eaptist this morning, and every time he alluded to him as John the Presbyterlan—(Tid-Bits.

In Texas they complain because the Red River is ow "it can't get out of its bed"; and in Georgia they dissatisfied because the Cemuigee is so full "It

can't be kept in its bed."

Guy Beauclerck stood before the mirror in the great ivory bedroom of Chin Castle, placing upon his manly form the garments he was that day to wear in the presence of his monarch. Suchemy there shot from his hand a gittering disk, which, sparking for a moment as it passed through a sunbeam, buried itself in the obscurity of the rich Turkish carpet. With a wild shrink, a heart pietcing cry, Guy Beauclerk threw himself upon the floor and grovelled like a groveller from Groveltown. In an instant his wife, the beautiful lady Constance Beauclerk, was at his side. She whom even the presence of royalty itself could not bend now bowed in loving solicitude over the prostrate form of her husband. f her husband, cak to me. Guy," she cried. "Guy, have you

lost your reason. No, he mounted faintly, "I have lost my collar-button." -(Roston Truescript.

George H. Churchill committed suicide in San Fran taking poison. In a letter addressed to the Coroner he says that he was driven to it because he had been in ill bealth for years and unable to work. had been in ill beath for years and unable to work.

And he continues: "It takes money to live and it re
quires work to get money, and I am unable to work,
too proud to beg and not smart enough to steal, I
am absolutely compelled by the unfortunate circumstances in which I am placed to end a life which has become a burden to me." He even appended an epitaph which he had himself composed and which he wished inscribed upon his tombstone:

Here unfortunate Churchill lies; Nobody laughs, nobody cries; Where he's gone, how he fares, Nobody knows, nobody cares. In a Hebrew school:

Teacher-What crime did Joseph's brothers commit selling him !

All the pupils in chorus-They sold him too chean. At the Ocean House children's party, Long Branch:
Boton Baby-Mamma, dear, that gentleman with
the long mustache must be from the West.
Mamma-Why, pet!
Boston Baby-He is so rude. He tickled me without
being introduced.—(Town Topics.

Too Much for Him.-First Hackensack Mosquito:

Too Much for this Piercem! Social Hackensack Mosquito-I'm all broke up. Flew over to Castle Garden last night and tried to sting an Emigration Commissioner on the check.—(IId-When a Mexican prophet predicts an earthquake he

must deliver the goods or take the consequences. Senor Zuniga tried it. His failure landed him in jail and he can't prophesy now when he will get out.

-First actor (pulling the trigger of a revolver elx times)-"Die you miserable villian:" Second actor-"Your pistol has missed fire. Sir Rudolph, but I am smitten with remorse for my orimes and will die according to your wish." (Then he rolled upon the stage in agony and pegged out straight. The curtain fell amidst roars of laughter.)--(Worcestor Gazette. A Tennessee five-year-old was taken by his mother to witness a hop at a hotel for the first time in his life. Noticing an elderly musician playing on a harp the

youngster looked up into his mother's face, saying. Mamma, is that David !" Lessons of Experience.-Omaha Editor-Anything

stariling to-lay! News Editor-No, not a single rathroad catastrophe since yesterday.
"Humph!"
"Yes, things are dull now. You see it's between

seasons."
"Betwoon scasons?"
"Yes, the summer excursion season is about over and the car-tove season hasn't opened yet."—(Omaha World).

The safe arrival at Falmouth, England, of the remnant of the steamship City of Montreal's almost given up passengers is what Mr. Dick Swiveller would term a "staggerer" for the "No. 13" cranks. "The Springfield Republican" appears to have a remote idea that no other editor in the country has any sense. This idea would be creditable indeed. If it could be proved that "The Republican" were not living off toe well-carned reputation of the elder sam Bowles, who was in all respects a man, and not a literary fool.

—(Atlanta Censtitution.

Elias Cohn, of Berlin, who in 1882 excited considerable attention by his conversion to Christianity died recently in that city. After his conversion he called himself Johannes Ehas, and, as the speci protego of the Court preacher Stocker, opened little dry-goods store in Berlin, which did not prosper. He was reduced to the utmost poverty, his Caristia

at the expense of his Jewish relatives. Henry George says the land belongs to the Of course, and nothing else wants it. But some peoplought to pay for it when they take it away from other people. Any man with a bald head and a book oproverbs can be a philosopher.—(N. O. Picayune.

riends failed to support him, and he was buried

# DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Dockstader will reopen his Minstrel Theatre in this city on or about September 5, with Mr. Edward E. Kidder as acting manager. A burlesque called "The Fal of New Babylon" is to be then shown for the first time. Mr. Dockstader will play King Hewitt the First. "New Babylon" is New-York. A ballet will be introduced-to satirise the current mania for poking legs into everything ("Legardere," etc.). Many themes of public thing ("Legariere," etc.), samy tuesnes of puone interest are to be touched with satire, sharp, but judicious. An effort will be made by Mr. Dockstader to furnish sketches and jokes that are actually new, and there will be excellent music, both instrumental and vocal. New scenes and properties are promised. Local politicians are to be treated with mirthful banter. The text of the new burlesque is reported to be full of good points.

Mr. Robert Downing will appear at the Grand Opera

House on September 5, as "Spartacus, the Gladiator." His company has been newly organized and he will begin the season under hopeful and promising conditions. The silly messenger-boy business, as an expedient of clap-trap advertising, has been caught up by the man-

agement of the Princess's Theatre, London. Here is the latest emanation of this folly in the shape of a handbill figured from that theatre: "A Great Novelty. Don't fall to visit the Princess's Theatre to-night and see genuine New-York District Messenger Boy (Clothed in Regular Messenger-Service Uniform), who has come all the way from New-York City expressly to Play in the last Act of the Enormously Successful Mele-Drama, Sh-dows of a Great City. By Joseph Jefferson (Rip Van Winkle) and L. R. Shewell. Special Notice. This Measenger Boy arrived at Liverpool last Friday on Board the Steamship Germanic and returns to America on the 17th of August via Steamship Adriatic. So you have only a few more nights in which to see this Decided Novelty."

"The White Slave," one of the plays of Mr. Bartley Campbell, will be offered at the Windsor Theatre to-mor-

row, with Miss Mary Newman and Mr. R. J. Dilles Miss Pauline Markbam, now grown somewhat vens able as a type of the log actress, is to present herself be fore the public on September 19, in a piece called "The New Godira," written by Mr. W. H. Phillips. a lawyor. The title, as associated with Miss Pauline Markham, tell

Mr. Robert Mantell will appear in Cincinnati on Octo

Mr. Robert Mantell will appear in Cholmatt on October 3, and will then begin his new season. This actor has a new play, called "Monbars," adapted from the French by Louis Nathal, adapter of the poor play called "A Prisoner for Life." Mr. Mantell does not appear in New-York until late in the season. His tour will be managed by Mr. Aggustus Pitou.

Messra. Berger and Price will open the Lee Avenue Academy of Music, Brooklyn, E. D., on Sept. 5, with a play called "Stricken Blind," by Messra. Conquest and Pettitt. Mr. Laurent Howard will be the acting manager. During the summer season Messra. Berger and

ager. During the summer season Messrs. Berger and Price have added to their theatre six new private boxes, have raised the balcony twenty-two inches, and built as upper tier that will seat 950 persons. The interior is new, the trimmings are elaborate; a large mirror is placed in front of each box.

Miss Minnie Palmer, a performer who makes answer the purpose of ability, arrived at San Francisco on August 7, and appeared upon the stage in that city on August 15, in a piece called "Pert and Her Stepmother." Miss Palmer will arrear at the Fourteenth Street Theatre in New-York on October 10, accompanied by Mr. J. S. Rogers and managed by Mr. C. D. Hess.

The Fifth Avenue Theatre will be orened for the new season on September 5, with a play called " Allah Dare," by Admiral David D. Porter. The scene is New-York; the time about 1800-1820. The production will be super-vised by Mr. McKee Rankin and managed by Mr. H. C. Miner. Mr. Charles Reed, who has engaged to work under the

management of Messrs. Hoyt and Thomas for the next fifteen years, is to have a new play by Mr. Hoyt, called "A Texas Steer." Mr. Hoyt is the author of the rubbish called "A Rag Baby," and he appears to have set himself to work to see how much wretched trash he can foist upon the stage and induce unscrupulous or heedless newspaper writers to praise and support. A piece called "A Hoie in the Ground," by this writer, is to be tried here on September 12 at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. Rehearsal of "The Henrietta," a new comedy in four

acts, by Mr. Bronson Howard, has begun at the Union Square Theatre, where the new piece will be produced on September 20 by Mesers. Robson and Crane. This enter-prise is managed by Mr. Joseph Brooks.

Louis James and Marie Wainwright, who are now at Nahant, Mass., will appear at the Grand Opera House on September 12 and act there for one week. Their repertory includes "Virginius," "Ingonar," "Macbeth," "Hamlet," and Mr. W. S. Gilbert's play of "Gretchen."

The dramatic company engaged by Mrs. D. Bowers in cludes Henry Aveling, Carl Abrent, William G. Beach, Donald K. Smett, John W. Thompson, Persy Hunting, Sidney Bowkett, Charles W. Parker and Miss Mittens Willett. Miss Mary Anderson has engaged Mr. Napter Lothian,

jr., of Boston, as stage manager for her at the London Lyceum Theatre next season. Mr. Charles Albud will Lyceum Theatre next season. Mr. Charles Albud will be manager in general. The London Era of June 25 contains the following paragraph: "Miss Marg Anderson has so many admirers that there is not much cause for surprise in the number and frequency of the statements that are made with respect to her matrimonial intentions. One week we are told she is to be married to a duke, the next brings news that she is engaged to an earl, and the rext that she will wed a wealthy commoner. The latest story is that she will be ied to the altar by an actor. We have authority for saying that the latest story has no more truthful basis than its predecessors. Miss Mary Anderson is wedded only to her art."

MR. PALMER SECURES CHARLES COGHLAN BOTH ACTOR AND MANAGER SEEM DELIGHTED WITH THE ENGAGEMENT.

Late on Friday evening Charles Coghlan had made op his mind to return to England and the London stage in view of the fact that his business relations with Mrs. Langtry had come to an untimely end. Some twelve hours later his views had materially changed. He happened to call on his old manager, A. M. Palmer, yesterday morning and before he had left the office he had accepted an offer to remain in America as the new leading man of the Madison Square Theatre,

"The engagement of Mr. Coghlan," said Mr. Pak mer in the afternoon, "completes my company and I think rounds it almost to perfection. I have always looked on Mr. Coghlan as one of the most accomplished actors of his day, and I am exceedingly glad that affairs have so shaped themselves as to bring us together again. When Mr. Coghlan played with me at the Union Square Theatre he made, I think,

me at the Union Square Theatre he made, I think, his chief American successes, and I confidently look forward to his repeating toem. I have no doubt that with Mr. Coghlan in my company we shall be able to accomplish something worthy during the coming season, but as yet I have nothing exactly definited in view. At all events, the season will be a busy one, and I can promise more than one novetty."

Mr. Coghlan was found at the Brevoort House and seemed to be in the highest spirits. "I am delighted," said he, "to tell you that I have engaged myself to Mr. Falmer. Of all managers in America, I should prefer to be with him were I making a choice. My experience of his management when I played with him at the Union Square was such as to satisfy me that he was an artist as well as a manager. I called on him this morning in a purely friendly way, and when he made me the offer I was only too delighted to accept. I shall, I am sure, be thoroughly comfortable and hope to accomplish some good artistic work next season. I begin work on October I, but before that I shall take a trip to England. What I shall do with the play which I wrote for Mrs. Langtry I do not yet know, but I shall read it to Mr. Palmer at his request next week. I have as yet heard no word from Mrs. Langtry and have no formal release of my play from her."

Mr. Palmer's home company will now include Mc. Coghlan, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Mr. Stoddard, Mr. Rob-Coghlan, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Mrs. Stoddard, Mrs. Rob-Coghlan, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Mrs. Stoddard, Mr. Rob-Coghlan, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Mrs. Stoddard, Mrs. Rob-Coghlan, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Mrs. Stoddard, Mrs. Rob-Coghlan, Mrs. Rob-Coghlan, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Mrs. Rob-Coghlan, Mrs. R

lease of my play from her."

Mr. Paimer's home company will now include Mr. Coghlan, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Mr. Stoddard, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Holland, Mr. Salvini, Miss Harrison. Miss Borroughs, while he will have among his people on the road whom he can at any time draft to New-York, H. M. Pitt, Joseph Whiting, W. J. Ferguson and Ada Dyas.

CHAT ABOUT THE THEATRES

Arrangements have been made by A. M. Palmer for an engagement at the Baldwin Theatre, San Francisco, next summer. In writing to him Ai Hayman, the next summer. In writing to him Al Hayman, the well-known San Francisco manager, refers to the season of Daly's company there as being extraordinarily successful. The receipts for the first two weeks of "Love in Harness" and "Nanoy & Co." were \$7.849 and \$7.934 respectively. The first week of the "Taming of the Shrew" was no less than \$9.781, while the last two weeks of the engagement, when "The Taming of the Shrew." "A Night Off" and "The Country Cirl" were played, were within five dollars of \$9.000 each. The scenery of "The Arabian Nights," which is to be seen at the Standard Theatre carly in September, is the work of Mesers. Albert Noxon and Toomey, of the Chicago Opera House. The spectacular effects are said to be novel and striking. The plece has achieved an undoubted success in Chicago, where it will remain until September 3, completing a thriteen weeks run. It will underso thorough revision, and radical changes in the book will be made for the New-York production. Harrigan's new Park Theatre is to be opened on September 5 by Miss Etta Cogswell, who will appear with her own company in a meiodrama entitled "The Child Stealer."

It seemed doubtful yesterday afternoon whether the Union Square Theatre would be ready for the opening announced to take place to-morrow evening, when "One Against Many," a new Russian play by A. C. Gunter, is to be produced. The workmen employed in the redecoration of the auditorium struck, leaving their work half completed. It was said, towever, by the manager last night that means would be found to complete the work and that the theatre would be positively ready for occupancy to morrow evening, when Mr. Burleigh is announced to appear. well-known San Francisco manager, refers to the sea-

COL. WALKER NOT PLEASED WITH MR. PHELPS.

BOSTON, Aug. 27 (Special).—Colonel Henry Walker, commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery BOSTON, Aug. 27 (Special).—Colonel Henry Walker, commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, arrived from England to-day on board the Catalonia. He and other members of the company have been in London several weeks assisting the parent company, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of the British capital, of which the Frince of Wales is commander, in celebrating its anniversary. Colonel Walker and his comrades were well treated by their English bosts, and they say that forty of the London "Ancients" will come here next spring, when the Boston company observes its twenty-fifth anniversary. Colonel Walker had only the kindest words to say of the Prince of Wales and his mother, whom he met on several occasions under most favorable auspices. In fact, their treatment of tre Boston "Ancients" was in marked contrast to that of the American Minister at the Court of St. James. "He is a blanked snob, and I intend to proclaim it openity," declared the Colonel. Mr. Phelpa's detects, he said, were great stiffness of manner, general disagrecableness and a seeming unwillingness to in any way obligs Americans by giving them information when songhi for. Although they had met betore the Minister did not honor the "Ancients" with an invitation to his reception, and early on the morning of the Fourth of July Colonel Walker sent to the Minister asking what hour his company might pay its respects to the representative of its nation. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, several hours after it was expected, a card of admission was sent him to be presented at 4 o'clock, and under the circumstances the Colonel declined to

DISPUTING OVER AN ACTOR'S ASSUMED NAME William R. Hayden, the theatrical manager, has ob tained a temporary injunction restraining Thomas W. Keene, the actor, from playing in this State under that name, which he claims he bestowed upon him in 1830. The actor's real name is Thomas R. Earleson. Mr. Keene stated, through one of his managers yesterday, that he had acted under his present stage name for years before he had any connection with Mr. Hayden. He appeared at Wood's Mussum, now Daly's Theatre, nearly twenty years ago; acted with the elder Hackett, who has been dead for fifteen years or more, and alternated with Edwin Booth as Othello and Iago, always under the name of Thomas W. Ksene. He has had no contract of any kind with Mr. Hayden since 1883. Mr. Keene is about te start on a tour through a number of towns of this State, opening at Gloversville to-morrow night in Hamlet. ained a temporary injunction restraining Thomas W.

SEASON OF THE "PALL OF BABYLON" EXTENDED. When negotiations for producing the "Fall of Baylon" on Staten Island were undergay it was stipulated in all the con-tracts made that the season should last until September L As that period draw near, instead of there being a diminuties